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# The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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BLOOM-TIME.

Had you wandered otherwhere
Through the May-time of the year,
I'm not saying that one rose
Had been slower to unclose,
That one pollen-cell the less
Had grown quick o' beauteousness,
Had you wandered otherwhere
Through the bloom-time of the year.
Whatsoever way you went,
How should May be else than May?
Mine the sweeter wonderment
Since you walked with me the way.

Had you passed me all unseeing
In the May-time of your being,
I'd not say these rhymes of mine
Had been fewer by one line,
That my heart had gone unsung
All the blooming ways among
Had you passed me by unseeing
In the love-time of your being.
Only, had you never come,
Just one heart-beat were unstirred,
Just one chord had waited dumb,
One song failed to find its word.

—Charles Washington Coleman, in Harper's Magazine.

## Bradley, The Headstrong.

"Isn't it queer how small the world is, after all?" said the shorter of the two men, as they steered each other down the aisle of the smoker, while the car seemed to be doing its best to jolt them both over the shoulders of other passengers in the seats. "I'm always running into somebody I haven't seen for a long time. Now, who would have thought of meeting you coming into this smoker—in this section of the country?"

"Yes," said the taller—he with the new tweed traveling cap—"but then the world is big enough to keep old acquaintances like us apart. Let's sit down here—apart for years. How many years is it?"

"Must be a good ten, I should say," said the first speaker, a dark, wiry man, with small side whiskers.

"Quite that—I hadn't heard of you for quite a long while when Scobel told me about that desperate love affair of yours, and that was—"

"Ha, ha! Yes, that was more than four years ago. Did Scobel ever tell you the end of that? No? Got a cigar?" The small man wriggled his neck with an air of complete self-satisfaction. "Well, I don't mind telling you, knowing that it won't go any further, of course—"

"Of course, that's understood."

"I don't mind telling you that I always thought myself well out of that affair—yes. You see, she went away from Galena one summer to spend some time at a small watering place where an aunt of hers was staying. Of course, we kept up correspondence—very sweet and all that, you know—but all of a sudden the letters stopped. Well, I didn't know what to make of that. Just as I was beginning to get fidgety a letter came from her, telling me that she had met with a frightful accident—slipped from a limb of a tree into a creek. It so happened that some fellow was standing near, fishing, and this man managed to crawl out on the same limb of the tree just as she was losing her hold. Oh, perhaps Scobel told you all that?"

"No," said the other man, looking at the ash of his cigar, "Scobel didn't tell me that. I was only smiling at the thought of how much alike all these romantic rescues are."

"Oh, yes; all alike, you know. And, so far as I can make out, this fellow didn't do anything particularly brave, either. Just held his hand out to her and pulled her in. Anybody could do that, you know."

"How did he get to her?" the man with the tweed cap asked.

"Climbed out on the limb, I believe. Well, then there was some sort of mystery about the man for some days. He didn't tell his name, and she didn't find it out until after she got quite well. But you see, Trappes, I didn't care to have my fiancee writing to me every day about some other fellow I didn't know.

"Of course not," said Trappes.

"So I very soon took an opportunity to request her to—to just drop that hero of the limb. Told her I didn't want to know his name, even if she did find it out."

"And that put an end to your affair, did it?"

"That? Oh, no! That was only the beginning of the end, as it were."

Here the smaller man—his name was Bradley—seemed to fall into a retrospective revecie, and Trappes respected his feelings by smoking and studying his cigar ash in silence.

"You know, Trappes," Bradley at last resumed. "There's no question about it. Eloise—Miss Jennings—was a very nice girl at that time. But she was very young."

Trappes nodded gravely. "I guess she must have been," he said, "to judge by what Scobel told me. You always were a man of some taste, Bradley; I always thought so."

"Yes; that's all right," said Bradley.

"Pretty and all that. I wonder if she's still as graceful as she was?"

"I should think so, quite," said Trappes. "Eh? What did you say? Oh, I didn't quite catch. This road seems very badly ballasted."

"But there's one point that I've always put my foot down on," Bradley continued. "I hold that when a man takes to himself a wife it is his to command and hers to obey."

Trappes nodded his assent.

"That was the rock that Eloise and I split upon. She wrote me rather a huffy letter, telling me she was going to find out this fellow's name—this limb man, you know—for her own satisfaction, if not for mine, and have him call upon her. Well, that was too much."

"Was rather sassy," Trappes remarked.

"Oh, yes," said the little man. "I simply wouldn't stand it. I said to myself, 'If I'm not her master now, I never will be when we are man and wife.' So I wrote and insisted absolutely on her not seeing that man again. You see, I felt that I must rise to meet the crisis or be forever fallen."

"Quite so," said Trappes. "And she?"

"Well, you know how women are, Trappes. I suppose I'm a little headstrong myself," said Bradley, settling his collar.

"Ye-es," said Trappes, "I confess you did impress me as a little over inclined to have your own way about things in general when I first met you. And you were only a boy then."

"I can't help it, Trappes. It's my nature, I suppose. Well, let me tell you about Eloise——"

"You still call her by her first name?"

"Oh, force of habit, you know. I was going to say, I don't believe Eve would ever have wanted to touch the apple if she hadn't been told expressly to let it alone."

Trappes was still smiling.

"Anyway, she insisted that she must see this man—gratitude and all that. And the end of it was——"

"You broke it off?"

"Oh, of course, the lady must always have that privilege," said Bradley, with a courtly smile. "But—it ended there."

"And you never married at all, did you, Bradley?"

"I?" said Bradley, suddenly pulling out his watch. "Oh, yes—by jingo! I must be getting back. You must let me introduce you to my wife—she's a splendid woman—a most sensible woman. Come on."

Trappes had not quite finished his cigar; neither, for that matter, had Bradley. Seeing his friend's sudden enthusiasm, however, to present him—Trappes—to Mrs. Bradley, Trappes could not in honor appear to value the introduction at less than the worth of a half-smoked cigar. They rose, and the smaller man almost dragged the bigger into the parlor car.

The two had no sooner passed through the vestibule and closed the door behind them than a very distinct voice, of low register, said: "Here, where are you going to? Is this what you call five minutes, Demetrius Bradley?"

"Oh. That you, dear?" said Bradley, in some confusion. "Yes, dear. Let me introduce—I met a friend in the smoker—Mr. Trappes."

"Delighted to meet Mrs. Bradley," he said. "Your husband interested me so in his conversation, Mrs. Bradley, that we hardly knew how time was flying."

"Men seldom do when they are indulging in tobacco," and Mrs. Bradley drew herself up to her full height, which was considerable. "Sit down, please. What was it that interested you so?"

The question was addressed to both and in a manner which plainly showed that these two naughty boys were to be investigated under the searchlight of discipline. Trappes was silent, only smiled pleasingly.

"Oh, nothing, dear," said the iron-willed Bradley, with a look at Trappes that might have meant either appeal or reproach.

Trappes had not yet obeyed the order to sit down. He was standing with one hand on the back of Bradley's chair.

"Mrs. Bradley," he said, "I'm afraid I must hurry off now to look after some—matters, back here—have to change cars at Indianapolis, you know—we are nearly there—see you later."

And Trappes really seemed to anticipate much pleasure from the future meeting, for he was smiling unmistakable enjoyment as he moved away.

Bradley sat silent, while the sensible woman discoursed, her discourse beginning, "When I say a thing I mean it. You should follow the same maxim, Demetrius."

A few minutes later this discourse was interrupted by the cry, "Indianapolis—change cars for the Vandalia," at which Bradley rose mechanically.

"Sit still, Demetrius," said his wife. "We don't change here."

Just then a voice behind the culprit's chair said: "Isn't this Mr. Bradley?" and he turned to face a remarkably pretty, flushed, smiling girl.

"It's such a long time since we met, isn't it?" and she held out her hand.

"Eloise!" gasped Bradley. "I—I beg your pardon—Miss Jennings!"

"Mrs. Trappes now," she laughed. Then, as the tall man with the tweed cap came up behind her, she added: "Let me introduce Mr. Trappes—the man on the limb!"

"Oh," Bradley stammered. "So pleased to meet you, Mr. Jennings—Mrs. Eloise."

"Glad to meet Mrs. Elweese," said the sensible Mrs. Bradley, severely acknowledging a pleasant bow from the younger woman.

"All out for the Vandalia!" the conductor shouted.

"You don't get out here, Demetrius," Mrs. Bradley repeated.

"How—how long have you been married?" Bradley asked, slowly settling into his chair.

"Just three weeks," said the young bride. "So glad to have met you, Mrs. Bradley. Your husband is quite an old friend of mine. You must keep a firm hand on him; he's dreadfully headstrong. I wish I had time to tell you. Good by!"—St. Louis Star.

### Life of a Fire Engine.

The life of a fire engine in this city in its first use is ten years. It is then rebuilt, and is good either in regular service or as a reserve engine, for ten years more. After twenty years of service the old engine is sold at auction.

It may be bought by another city or town for use as a fire engine, but this happens very rarely. The engines are heavy, and they must be drawn by horses, so they are not adapted for use in smaller cities. The old engine is oftener bought by a contractor for use, for instance in pumping out cellars. In such service a steam pressure of fifty pounds might be ample for the work, while in fire service a pressure of 150 pounds might be required. In such work as this the old engine might last three or four years more.

Sometimes the discarded fire department engine is bought by a junk dealer, who breaks it up for the metals it contains, and this is what they all come to at last.—New York Sun.

It is said that there is in Sonora a tribe of Indians with yellow hair and blue eyes.

## SOUTH'S WORST ENEMY.

### FREE TRADE MORE TO BE FEARED THAN RACIAL PROBLEMS.

**Protection of American Industries Declared by a Prominent Virginia Democrat to Be Sound Doctrine Which the South Should Uphold For Self Interest.**

Quoting from these columns a recent article entitled "Will Louisiana Remember?" the Sugar Planters' Journal of New Orleans says:

"This is the pertinent query of the American Economist, in an article referring to the betrayal of the interest of Louisiana sugar planters by the Democracy. Will they remember this at the next election? We are sure they will. Just at present the sugar Republicans are apathetic, owing to their disappointment at the apparent lack of appreciation of them by the present Administration.

"Our contemporary is in error about any Louisana sugar planters being free traders. All are honestly protectionists, but the small remnant who did not align themselves with the Republican party were restrained because of the unpleasantness of affiliation with colored Republicans. Our interests lead us to the party of protection, but when the administration gives preference to the colored element it is enough to take all enthusiasm out of us. Still, we believe two or three Republican Congressmen will be sent by sugar planters next fall."

Judging broadly from results, says the Economist in reply, and without taking into account any question of intervening fears or prejudices, there would seem to be ample reason for the conclusion that the sugar interests of Louisiana have not hitherto identified themselves as effectively with the cause of protection as they might have done. Whether the reason given above for their failure to mass their forces in a winning fight for the rescue of the State from free trade domination is a good and sufficient reason, is a matter for themselves to decide. Viewed from an outside and a distant standpoint, it certainly looks as though they were unnecessarily disturbed by a bugbear. On this subject we cannot find a more convincing answer than that which is given by a broad minded Virginia Democrat in reply to a recent editorial in the New York Sun congratulating the South upon its fervid patriotism and the country upon the total obliteration of sectional lines as shown by the unanimous vote with which the war emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 was passed by both houses of Congress. Writing from Buckingham County, Virginia, March 12, Mr. Camm Patteson, a Southern Democrat, but not a Southern free trader, says, among other things:

"We are not properly to be blamed for having voted solidly in the past. There was a real substantial fear of negro supremacy, and all other questions paled into insignificance before it. The question, happily, is settled now forever. It has taken one generation of mankind thirty-three years to settle it, but at last it is accomplished in the interest of both races.

There is now no possibility that there can ever be negro supremacy in the South. The making several years since of a standard gauge for all American railroads bound us together with bands of steel and made both secession and negro supremacy impossible. Yea, it went further; however much we may battle against it, however dearly we may cherish the traditions of the past in our theories about States' rights, it made this a strong National Government.

"It is proper to state that I am a Democrat, but I belong to that Southern wing of the party which has consistently favored the protection and not the destruction of American industries. We have been smothered in the past, but the feeling in favor of a "protective tariff" is growing with tremendous strides, not only in Virginia, but the entire South also. We do not favor protection per se, because we believe it to be unconstitutional, but we earnestly favor a tariff so framed as to give the strongest possible incidental protection to American industries.

"The only objection we have to the Dingley bill is that it does not go far enough in the interest of protection. We do not believe in the introduction of free raw material of any kind. Free coal and free iron would be absolute ruin to Virginia and the South. The duty upon both and upon wool should be far higher than it is under the Dingley bill.

"The South is peculiarly in a condition to be immensely benefited by protection, and, with the bugaboo of negro supremacy out of the way, the Southern Democracy mean to be heard on this great and vital question. We claim that the protection of American industries is true, sound Democratic doctrine, and we mean to uphold it.

"We have been grossly misrepresented in the past. The Wilson bill was an aggregation of iniquities, and, while I do not wish to criticise the misrepresentation of Virginia in Congress, I must say that her representatives have not for many years measured up to a high standard. They have been tremendously outclassed by their opponents.

"And here I trust I may be pardoned for alluding to the late Grover Cleveland, to say of him what the distinguished writer, Carlyle, said of an English statesman: 'I believe Grover Cleveland to be one of those fatal figures created by America's evil genius to work irreparable mischief which he alone could have executed.' You will note that I have slightly changed the quotation.

"It was with a feeling akin to satisfaction that I noted in the last few days his ex-Postmaster General, William S. Wilson, now a professor at Washington and Lee College, lectured against the Emergency Appropriation bill of $50,000,000. From his legislative action in the past this might reasonably have been expected. It shows how far he differs from the people of the South."

What the South of to-day needs is defense against a real and not an imaginary peril to her moral and material interests; protection from the positive menace of free trade rather than from the dead and gone danger of negro supremacy. There are evidences on all sides that belief in protection as the true American policy is mucen "growing with tremendous strides," not alone in Virginia and Louisiana, but in every one of the States of the end-of-the-century South.

### Greatest Tax of All.

The New England Free-Trade League is sending out a circular in which much is made of certain statistics gathered under the direction of a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, alleging to prove that protection protects less than one-tenth of our industrial population from injurious competition. It is then assumed that the other nine-tenths are taxed for the benefit of the one-tenth. There are so many conditions entering into such a consideration of the benefits of protection that its value cannot be estimated very highly. For instance, it is pertinent to ask how many of the other nine-tenths are in need of protection, and whether they have not been benefited indirectly from the protection afforded the minority. Then would come the question whether the exposure of this one-tenth to injurious foreign competition would not in effect be a greater tax upon the nine-tenths than the protection afforded is alleged to be. But more significant than any of these questions is the fact that the attempt at free trade experimenting under the administration of which this Secretary of the Treasury was a member, was a greater tax upon the whole American people than they had ever experienced under twenty-five years of protection. —Lowell Mail.

### A Historical Certainty.

The Republican protection idea is no longer an experiment. It is a historical certainty.—Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Gazette.

### Out in the Cold.

### Which is the Best?

We now have a tariff law which once more is encouraging the erection of sugar factories in our State. The two immense factories already in existence when the new law took effect were run to their highest capacity last year, and a new one was erected. This new one is now being doubled in capacity, another new one, larger than any yet in the State is being erected in the central part of the State, and one of moderate capacity is about to be put up in Santa Barbara County, while a large one is being built in Ventura. Let the Dingley act remain in force for ten years and the United States will produce all the sugar needed in the country, and keep $100,000,000 a year at home now being paid to foreigners.

Take into account the increase of trade with this city and the increased demand for farm products in the neighborhood of these factories. Which is the best for Los Angeles? Consider many people who earn a living in the beet fields, the money paid the farmers for beets, and what goes into circulation in this section through these factories. Which policy is the best for all the people?—Los Angeles Express.

### Suppression of a Fraud.

Considerable attention has been given recently by the Treasury Department to the elimination of an evil which was assuming large proportions, and which had become seriously annoying to honest American manufacturers of cutlery. The practice of having American trade-marks stamped on the blades of foreign made knives and scissors has been peremptorily prohibited by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This recent order was designed to put in active force section 11 of the new tariff law, which says in effect that no imported article shall bear a name or trade-mark which tends to the belief that the said article was made in the United States.

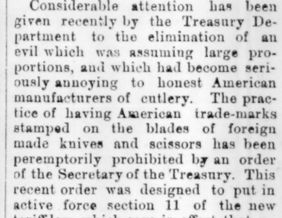
Within the past few years American manufacturers of cutlery have had to compete with an enormous traffic in cheaply made goods brought to this country from abroad and sold widely on the strength of bogus American trade-marks. The alertness of the Government examiner in the local appraiser's department is now making short work of this particular kind of deception.

### Foreign Commerce Under the Dingley Law

The exports of the United States have exceeded its imports since January 1, 1897, by the enormous sum of $732,141,914, enough to pay off the greenbacks more than twice over, and even then there would be left over enough to clean up all the other noninterest bearing debt of this Government not covered by coin. And yet we are told that the Dingley law is not a revenue producer and that such laws shut us away from the commerce of the world.—Grand Rapids Herald.

### Primitive Methods.

How would you like to drive in a great, thatched hood of a wagon drawn by bullocks? If you go to Ceylon, you



IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

may. The Ceylon bullock cart is among the most interesting sights on the island.

### Tragedies at Dinges, W. Va.

Oliver Hardin, in a fit of jealously, shot his wife through the heart, and then attempted to blow out his own brains. He had been married scarcely a year.

During a drunken row at Tidewater, on Norfolk and Western, Henry Edwards and Frank Johnson were both shot, the former fatally.

## THE MESSAGE ON CUBA.

### President McKinley Communicates His Recommendations to Congress.

### ASKS AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE.

### Intervention Without Recognition of the Republic or of Belligerency Urged.

**The President Declares That, in the Interest of Humanity and For the Protection of Our Peculiar Interests Spain Must End Her Unavailing Efforts at Government of the Island—The Precedents in This Government's History For Such a Course—The Maine Disaster, However Explained, Shows That Spain Cannot Afford Proper Protection to Foreigners in Cuba—Favors the Granting of Authority For Such Use of the Armed Forces as He May Deem Necessary to Put an End to Hostilities and to Secure a Stable Government—He Also Asks For an Appropriation to Be Used For the Relief of Such of the People as Are Still in Need—The Whole Matter Now Left With Congress**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley at noon Monday sent to Congress his message on the Cuban question. The President asks Congress to authorize and empower him to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure the establishment of a stable Government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes:

The Congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the Constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union, and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government, if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the Republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

### The Conflicts in Cuba.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance, and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

### The Present Conflict.

Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island, and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state.

Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want; its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed; its exceptional productiveness diminished; its fields laid waste; its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution.

### Preventing Filibustering.

The President then refers to the efforts made by this government to prevent unlawful acts in aid of the Cubans and the action taken by President Cleveland to bring about peace—still, he continues, the war continues unabated.

### The Reconcentration Policy.

The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by the Captain-General's bando of October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting parties, and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentration, so called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded fifty per centum of their total number.

As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

The President then reviews at some length the impotent military operations of Spain and the efforts made by their government to relieve the wretched reconcentrados.

Continuing he says: The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, are to be permitted to return to their homes, and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of $600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable.

### Our Duty to Intervene.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States Minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President. In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms, and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

### Spain's Reply to Our Suggestions.

The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about Peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular Parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish Government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities asked for by the insurgents from the General-in-Chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford, and reply of the Spanish Government, were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace, and the manner of its doing so, are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish Government stands ready to give the insular Congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the Executive was brought to the end of his effort.

The President continues his message by making extracts from his communication to Congress last December showing the consistent stand he has taken; he also refers to the position taken by President Grant in 1875 as being in line with the present Executive's policy.

The President then points out "the inconveniences and positive danger of a recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities."

### Recognition Not Wise.

Nothing has since occurred, continues the President, to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself, and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the end for which we labor: the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas.

After quoting this document in full the President resumes:

Now from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic.

Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation towards the organization so recognized. In case of intervention, our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction, and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government, capable in fact of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having, as a matter of fact, the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

### Intervention.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of the one party or the other. As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relations of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence towards an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned.

### Forcible Intervention Justified.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention are then briefly summarized: Because of the duty we owe to humanity, the protection we owe to our citizens, the loss of trade and, lastly, because the present condition is a constant menace to our peace, compelling us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

### The Maine Tragedy.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battle ship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our Navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and woe and want brought to their homes, and sorrow to the Nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

### What the Maine's Destruction Proved.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there. Further, referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows:

### Offered to Arbitrate.

As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish Boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance.

To this I have made no reply.

Mr. McKinley continues by making further extracts from communications to Congress on the subject by Presidents Grant and Cleveland and concludes his message by saying:

### The Failure of Spain in Cuba.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may subsider with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give up the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

### Recommendations.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directed Captain General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter.

If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 11, 1898.

## LAWLESSNESS IN ALASKA.

**The Rowdy Element Seize Bennett's Road—The Country in Terror.**

Information has reached the War Department, Washington, that the rowdy element of Alaska has seized Bennett's road, leading to and over White Pass, and have placed the country in a state of terror. Instructions were telegraphed to General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia at Vancouver, Wash., to order the Infantry garrison at Skaguay to take proper steps for the protection of persons and property in the disturbed region, regardless of the expense attending such a movement of troops.

### Labor World.

England has 637,000 coal miners.

Colorado claims 45,000 unionists.

America has 10,000 union barbers.

Boston cigar makers gave $250 to the striking textile workers.

Most workers in Switzerland are employed about eleven hours a day.

Detroit (Mich.) barbers ask clergymen to aid them in keeping their shops closed on Sundays.

The Kentucky Legislature has made the first Monday in September (Labor Day) a legal holiday.

Proprietors of Baltimore (Md.) tailor shops were arrested for using oil stoves in overcrowded houses.

### Mormons in North Carolina.

So many stories have been heard of the growth of Mormonism in North Carolina that a thorough investigation has been instituted. The result so far demonstrates that there are more Mormon missionaries at work in the State than there are Presbyterian ministers, and that at the present rate of increase the Mormon communicants and churches will soon outnumber those of the Presbyterian Church.

### Chaplain Childwick Promoted.

Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, who has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, has received orders assigning him to the Cincinnati.

### Cycling Notes.

One of the distinguished riders of a chainless safety in England is "Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V. C."

Two thousand five hundred wheelmen have joined an association in Flint, Mich., to build a thirty-mile cycle path.

Cycling, in moderation, will not have a bad effect on a weak heart, but violent riding will often produce heart disease.

Anderson, of St. Louis, and Charlie Murphy desire to ride against a locomotive in an attempt to beat the record of a mile a minute.

The Chief of Police of Oswego, N. Y., has issued a general order to the patrolmen to arrest all riders who have not taken out a bicycle license.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

### Washington Items.

The Harbor Lines Board estimates that it will require $25,000 a mile to protect the exposed coast line with mines.

Lieutenant Sargent was detached from the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers and sent to the Dixie. The inspection of merchant vessels continues.

A Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations at the request of Secretary Long decided to add a provision for four monitors and four torpedo-boat destroyers to the Naval bills.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for April shows that winter grain generally is in a flourishing condition, and that the mortality among farm animals has been lower this year.

The officers of the American Line steamship Paris tendered their services to the Navy Department.

Senator Lindsay offered a resolution in the Senate directing the President in Cuban military operations to act in concert with Gomez.

Senator Mason addressed the Senate on the Cuban question, speaking for a declaration of war, but saying that he was willing to support the Executive. Senator Allen introduced a resolution declaring that a state of war with Spain already exists, and Senator Wilson also introduced a resolution declaring for intervention.

In case a war loan is issued the National Park Bank, of New York, has offered its services to the Government and those of its 5000 correspondents, for the distribution of the bonds to the people without commission or charge of any kind.

Senor Quesada, the diplomatic representative in Washington of the Cuban insurgents, issued a statement to show that the insurgents have a regularly organized civil government, whose laws in evidence can be recognized.

### Domestic.

Twenty-two cotton mills were reopened at New Bedford, Mass., to give the strikers a chance to return. The York Cloth Mills, at Saco, Me., also resumed. More than 1000 mill operatives at Fitchburg, Mass., turned out because of a cut in wages.

Thomas E. Edwards, foreman of the March Grand Jury in Brooklyn, declared that money had been offered to him and to other members of that body to prevent the indictment of ex-City Works Commissioner Willis and Police Commissioner Phillips.

Rear Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, issued orders forbidding the admission of visitors there in the future. Reporters are also to be excluded, because certain papers have printed false stories regarding affairs and movements there.

Spanish Consul Seco and Vice-Consul Fernandez, at Key West, turned their offices over to the British Consul and left for Tampa on their way to Spain.

The new torpedo boat catcher bought in London reached New York on the steamer Minnewaska. The steamer Europe, from London, brought twenty tons of rapid fire ammunition.

Katie Collins, aged nine, in a New York City police court testified that she saw her father, Timothy, kill her mother with a broom.

Pupils in country schools near New Brunswick, N. J., have given $175 in pennies for Cuban relief.

General James Ronald Chalmers, Confederate veteran and Southern politician, died at Memphis, Tenn.

S. G. Stevens, of the Brookline Packing Company, says that all the sardine factories in Maine are to be consolidated.

Miss Elizabeth McCalla, daughter of Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, was married to Lieutenant William G. Miller, United States Navy, at Fort Monroe.

The butterine law passed by the Illinois Legislature last year has been declared unconstitutional.

There are now more than 60,000 names on the enrollment lists of the National Volunteer Reserve.

The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were buried at Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago. The body of the late temperance leader had been cremated, and previous to the ceremony a small metal box, wrapped in white and containing the ashes, was placed deep in the grave of Miss Willard's mother.

Experts say that the New York canal investigation has proved that at least $20,000,000 more will be needed to put the canal in good condition.

Mrs. Buckley, seventy-five years old, and an adopted son, about fifty years old, have been found dead in their dilapidated home, three miles from Sellersville, Penn. Every evidence points to death by starvation, although the old woman was wealthy. They lived a miserly existence.

C. H. Raymond was hanged at Folsom, Cal., for the murder of Fred Andrews, at Baden, San Mateo County, on November 17 last. He died bravely.

At Dayton, Ohio, J. McLain Smith, city editor of the the Evening Press, and son of General Samuel E. Smith, died from a fracture of the skull. He was run into by the professional bicyclist Roy Lefevre, while crossing a street. Le Fevre gave himself up to the police.

Bristow Graham, colored, was hanged in the county jail at Savannah, Ga. He killed B. H. Wilson on December 29, 1896.

George Stout, of Philadelphia, who was knocked out by Oscar Gardner, "the Omaha Kid," in a prize fight at Columbus, Ohio, died from the effects of the blow at the St. Francis Hospital. It was in the twelfth round that the fatal blow was delivered, Stout falling heavily and never regaining consciousness.

M

# CASTORIA

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. on every wrapper.


**Getting Ready.**

Mr. Wiggles—I ordered two dinner sets sent home today, Maria.

Mrs. Wiggles—Two dinner sets? Why, Joshua Wiggles, are you crazy? What in the world do we want of two more dinner sets?

Mr. Wiggles—Why, didn't you tell me yesterday that you were going away next week to be gone a month? I want to have dishes enough in the house so that I won't have to wash any while you are away.—Somerville Journal.

Gin is alcohol flavored with juniper berries, coriander, almond cake, angelica root, licorice, cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, grains of paradise and cayenne pepper. Other substances are often used, together with alum, sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead.

As a rule a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.


## Without A Rival.

As a positive cure for sprains, bruises, and pains of all kinds, Salvation Oil has no equal. Mrs. Frank Juif, 518 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I used Salvation Oil in my family and can say it has no rival as a liniment; it certainly cures pains. I sprained my ankle and it cured me and since then I have always used it for any pains and bruises." Salvation Oil is sold for only 25 cents. No other remedy will do the work as promptly.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. is on every wrapper.

## Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb'y. 21, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays hursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc., Returning leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Roanoke Island, Ocracoke and riental both ways,

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars ow rates and quicker time han by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man 'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

## GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY. NORTH CAROLINA

## FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

## COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality contantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

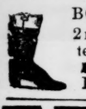
☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard: Lowest prices guaranteed.

## F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.,
*Successors to John H Ziegler,*
Dealers in all Kinds of
## Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

## T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

## GROVES

## TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, [illegible] bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought these goods already this year. In all our experience of [illegible] in the drug business, have never sold [illegible] that gave such universal satisfaction. [illegible] cure, [illegible] cure every time. Yours truly, [illegible], Gann & Co.



The North Carolinian

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## THE PRES'DENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message, as we stated last week, was clear, firm and patriotic. At last, with the obvious reluctance of a statesman who has exhausted the limit of patience, who has endured all that can be undergone to induce Spain to cease atrocity and abandon savagery, the President recites to the world the reasons why this great and powerful Nation must now move forward, with the might of its majestic power, to forcible intervention id territory and among people that are still, in the eye of international law, the property and the subjects of a foreign government.

He asks authority "secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order," as he has proved Spain is not; "observing its international obligations," as the wreck of the Maine proves that Spain cannot or will not do; "insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as its own," which the record proves that Spain is incapable of doing. He declares that the war must stop, and asks power from Congress "to secure a full and final ter nination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba," and that the termination of hostilities shall be on such terms as the people of Cuba will accept,

The President has gone to the limit of his constitutional authority. He halts only short of an actual declaration of war, which he has not the power to make. The message appears in full on our first page. The action of Congress will be found in another column.

## A FEW MORE FACTS.

As a matter of fact, the bond sales during the Cleveland regime were rendered necessary by the Wilson Tariff law, which legislated the country into insolvency, and the money thus acquired was used to make good the deficits thus provided for Another matter of fact. McKinley could raise $50,000,000 or $500,000,000, even a larger sum, if it were needed now, quite as readily as Mr. Cleveland did, and on much more favorable terms. If Mr. Cleveland borrowrowed that money merely for the purpose of preparing [a future administration for a financial emergency, history will regard him with an amazement which it were difficult to call respectful.

## WIDE WAGON TIRES.

The extent to which the value of wide tires has come to be recognized is shown by the fact that during the last twelve months the Legislature of nearly every State has been asked to pass a bill providing for their compulsory adoption. The State of New Jersey has already adopted a law of this kind, and it is reaping the benefit in the country. With the tires in use, even the present country roads will improve, for such tires serve as rollers to make the roadbed compact, instead of cutting deep ruts, as do heavily loaded wagons on narrow tires.

The Dingley law in its eighth month, March, showed a gain in earnings over any preceding month in its history, being 50 per cent greater than in its first month, while the Customs receipts of the eighth month were nearly 150 per cent in excess of those of the first month. The total receipts of the Treasury during its first eight months were more than $20,000,000 in excess of the first eight months of the Wilson law.

The money in circulation in the United States today is much more than at any period in the history of the country. The highest sum named in the official reports of the Treasury Department, which gives the figures for July 1st of each year is $1,660,808,708 on July 1, 1894, while its figures show the circulation on April 1, 1898, to be $1,756,058;605

Certain Democrats assert that if their party ever gets control of the Legislature again they will pass a Mississipi election law, and they evidently mean it. The people of the State will be called upon to say at the ballot-box whether they wish political slavery and rotten State government, or political freedom and good government.

War is easier to start than to stop, just as any fire is easier to kindle than to exterminate. If it spreads, how many of the most boastful will stick to the assertion, safe enough in peace, that we can "lick the earth."

☞Australia is about to ship $6,100,000 more gold to the United States. The financial philosophers who have been harping on [the cowardice of gold must own up to another fallacy.

C. D. Jones has been appointed Collector of Customs at Beaufort.

## THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The resolutions on the President's message adopted by the House appear on our last page. In the Senate, after three day's debate, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and it does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The two Houses not agreeing a Conference Committee was appointed, and after several meetings agreed to report the Senate resolutions, with a few verbal alterations, which was accepted and adopted by both Houses.

## DON'T INTERFERE WITH THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

A metropolitan journal calls attention to theexample ofex-President Benjamin Harrison. He has been in the pilot-house himself, and he knows what it means to steer. Consequently he isn't interfering with the man at the wheel. It is the man who never even learned to manage a rowboat who is almost always most fertile with suggestions and criticisms of the navigation of big ships. And when it comes to sailing the Ship of State the same rule holds good. The less responsibility that a man has, the greater his ignorance of all the dangers to be steered away from, the more ready is he to assume that the ship would go faster and safer if his advice as to the course were taken. To such offhand and cocksure masters of political navigation General Harrison suggests a much needed lesson when, in answer to a request for his opinon of President's Cuban policy, he says: "When a pilot is hired to steer a ship through the rapids it does more harm than good for persons to begin yelling at him and telling him how to steer."

## STRONG AND CONVINCING.

We think the President's argument against recognition of the insurgent authority as an independent government, prior to proof that it actually represents the will of the people of Cnba, is strong and convincing. In what a predicament would the United States be placed if, after recognizing this government, it should be discovered at the first free election npon the withdrawal of Spanish troops that a majority of the people of Cnba, while desiring independence and therefore praying for the success of the insurgents, are not willing to uphold the insurgent organization as the will of the people? It is but the truth that there has been no possibility as yet to determine what the people of Cuba will in that event decide.

The money in circulation in the United States has increased $246,333,445 since the adoption of the Chicago platform, which declared in effect that nothing but the free and unlimited coinage of silver would give the United States an increase of her circulating medium.

Counterfeiters are said to have placed in circulation more than 1,000,000 bogus pennies within the last year. There can be no good cents in this business.

Men who thought Prrsident McKinley was a weak and vacillating man are reversing their opinions.

Intervention that intervenes is the programme now. It is a genuine article, and is built for service.


**Remarkable Rescure.**

Mrs. Michel Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told hershe was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Di covery for Conrumption; she bought o bottle and to ner delight found hersalf benefited from the first dose. She continued to use it and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

## Save The Children.

When children are attacked with cough, cold and croup, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a quick and sure cure. Mr. Elmer E. Baker, Blandon, Pa., writes: "We have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for cough, cold and croup, and found it the best cough medicine and cure for these affections. We never run out of it, but always keep it on hand." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Insist on having it.


## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Apl. 15, 1898.

The President will give Spain 24 hours, possibly 48, to decide whether it will haul down its flag and retire from Cuba or whether it will resist the demand of the Congressional joint resolution demanding "that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters," before putting into effect the third clause of the resolution. "That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actural service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect." Only one answer is expected from Spain—a refusal to get out until forced out; hence war is regarded as no longer merely a probability, but a certainty,

The Congressional resolution does not recognize the independence of the insurgent government of Cuba, but declares, "That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," and is therefore in strict accord with President McKinley's message. There is general satisfaction in Washinton that the end of the suspense is in sight. The vote in the House was 324 to 19.

Those who have the idea that all bankers lay awake nights studying up schemes to "do" the government or the people should carefully study the patriotic letter from Mr. Edwin E. Poor, president ef the National Park Bank, one of New York's prominent financial institutions, to Secretary Gage: "In the event of the goverment requiring funds for use in the present crisis the facilities and resources of this bank are hereby offered for that purpose; and should Congress authorize an issue of bonds for popular investment, we desire to offer the services of this bank, with its 5000 correspondents in all parts of the country, for the distribution of bonds to the people, without commission or charge of any kind."

Those Democratic members of the House who charged that President McKinley's messnge was not sufficiently explicit as to an independent government for Cuba, simply displayed their ignorance of what every man who pretends to act the role of statesman should know. After Representative Lentz, of Ohio, and several other Democrats had made themselves ridiculous by adopting as their own the views of the yellow journals on the meaning of the Presiden's message, Gen. Grosvenor proceeded to show them just what long ears they possessed. He began by quoting from the President's message that paragraph asking Congress to authorize him to bring about peace "and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations," and followed by saying: "Now, I ask any gentleman on the other side to tell me how a government on an island of any country controlled by a foreign country, as Cuba is now, can have a government capable of discharging its international obligation? What are international obligations? Do colonies have international obligations? Did the President understand that there can be a colonial condition in Cuba by which there would be international obligations from that government? What international act does Canada do? What international has any of the West India Islands ever done? What representative of this government goes to Jamaica, Porto Rico or any island except those independent? Tho very language of the President, as understood by every intelligent man and men of thought, is that the object and purpose of using force is to establish a government with international obligations and with the power to discharge those international obligations."

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, made a stinging retort to Democratic aspertions upon the President's Cuban policy. He opened by declaring that, "sometimes a misstatement is so gross that it reaches the dignity of falsehood, and falsehood so gress that it becomes mendacity, and mendacity so foul that it becomes scoundrelism," and closed by referring those who were foolish enough to discuss the possibility of any other than a Republican form of government for Cuba to the Monroe doctrine. All through this week the Democrats in the House have shown a disposition to play party politics instead of patriotism that reflects no credit upon either individuals or party.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee has done good service since his arrival in Washington by telling Senators and Representatives that President McKinley took exactly the right stand in his message when he expressed the opinion that it would be injudicious to recognize the independence of the insurgents in advance of the occupation of Cuba by U. S troops. Gen. Lee told the Foreign Committees of the House and Senate that while he had no absolute proof, he felt certain that Spanish officials had guilty knowledge of the blowing up of the Maine. He has made application for a command in the army that will be sent to occupy Cuba.

**Proceedings of the Dare County Commissioners.**

The Board of Commissiouers met on the 4th of April. Present, A. W. Price, chairman; J. B. Holmes and W. R. Jennett.

The following persons were drawn as jurors for the Spring Term of the Superior Court: Daniel Hopkins, E. L. Cohoon, Pelig W. Midgett, Geo. McSpence, Richard Hooper, jr., C. F. Fulcher, Chas. F. Creef, Adam C. Mann, B. F. Meekins, Wm. M. Fulcher, P. E. Foster, P. M. Thomas, E. H. Williams, sr., W. J. Basnight, Roan Hooper, S. H. Meeklns, F. S. O'Neal, B. L. Twiford, L. L. Stowe, S. P. Midgett, S. F. Daniels, jr., W. O. Dough, A. J. Stowe, W. F Etheridge, W. S. Dough A. J. Simpson, Jesper Green, R. A. Austin, W. C. Hooper, A. M. Meekins, W. A. Stowe, B. H. Folson, W. R. Midgett, Lemuel Basnight, J. M. Crank, Ellis B. Midgett.

The following were apdointed Tax List Takers, viz: B. F. Jennett, Hatteras township; A. W. Price, Kennekeet township; B F. Gard, Croatan township; J. B. Pinner, East Lake township; W. T. Cohoon, Nags Head township.

It was ordered that Sheriff Cudworth place in the hands of L. D. Hassell, treasurer, one-half of the county funds for special purposes.

It was ordered that T. R. Davenport be continued as Keeper of the Home of the Aged and Infirms as per agreement on file.

Ordered that Sheriff Cudworth pay E. F. Aydlett esq., $30 at an early day for special purposes.

Orders were issued to the amount of $154 36.

No further business, the Board adjourned to meet on the 11th day of May, 1898.


## ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one or two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second is from careless local treatment of other diseases,

**CHIEF CAUSE.**

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may as easily be avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar.

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## STORY OF THE BIBLE.

HOW IT WAS COMPILED, PRESERVED AND BROUGHT DOWN.

**The Records Began With Abraham and Were Collected by Ezra—It Was Born In the Little Land of Canaan—Conquered Israel's Gift to the World.**

New discoveries about the Bible are being made almost daily. The religious world is startled every now and then by the announcement that some old manuscript has been found or some clay tablet corroborating Biblical history has been deciphered. The last few years have been especially notable for remarkable finds, not the least of which has been a single leaf of papyrus bearing a few sayings of Jesus—logia, as they have been called. These discoveries arouse a questioning frame of mind. We ask, how did we get the Bible, whence did it come, what was the method of its transmission to us? Learned volumes have been written, but only scholars read them. One of the latest of these is by Dr. William A. Coppinger, but it is so expensive a volume—only 150 copies have been printed for sale—that few can read it, even if they would. The much talked of polychrome Bible, edited by leading Biblical scholars of the world, is an answer to this demand. Still, the question, how did the Bible come down to us? ought to be answered briefly, so that the masses of the people can read and understand. It is irreverent to the Bible and the inspired men who gave us this world classic—the classic—dealing with the eternal theme of the relation between man and God to think of it as a ready made volume, dropped down from heaven bound and gilt edged.

The Bible was born in the little land of Canaan as the weary caravan, led by Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, pitched its tents and the patriarch wrote down the promises of the Eternal on the palm leaves which he found at hand. This was more than 4,000 years ago, and that writing was in use so early is proved by inscriptions found on Egyptian steles or Assyrian tablets from 6,000 to 8,000 years old.

The records kept by Abraham and his immediate descendants undoubtedly formed the basis of the book of Genesis and the earlier chapters of Exodus, to be later utilized by the hand of Moses and his successors. With the advent of this great legislator of the Hebrews the nation was formed, with his legislation as its heart and center. It is probable that Moses wrote his portion of the Bible upon the linen used for such purposes in Egypt, for many large pieces of this linen covered with hieroglyphic writing have come down to us wrapped around mummies. The inscriptions are still legible. The Pentateuch was the nucleus of our Bible, the only Bible known to the Hebrews for many generations. It was written in the ancient Ibri character, closely resembling the Phoenician, as proved by the Siloam inscription discovered near Jerusalem and some ancient coins which have been found. Leaders like Joshua, Gideon and Samuel were needed in the promised land. Singers and prophets, too, arose, and the scribes of the leaders recorded what was done. The poets wrote down their best songs. The prophets' words were treasured up by their disciples and followers. The official records were kept in the national archives, and the songs of the poets and the speeches of the prophets were passed from hand to hand. When the kingdom was divided, records were certainly kept both in the southern kingdom of Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel. But much of the earlier literature was forgotten in the catastrophe of the destruction of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and the exiles refused to sing the songs of Zion as they "sat by the waters of Babel and wept." When at last the term of exile was over and some of the more devoted Jews returned to rebuild the walls and temple of Jerusalem, the law had to be brought back to them.

Ezra was the man for this work, and he and his coadjutors, the elders, collected the scattered records of earlier days and made the first canon of the Pentateuch. They wrote it in a new script—Kethav Ashuris, the Assyrian or square character brought back from Babylon with them—and read and taught it to the people. By this time some of the speeches delivered by the prophets of the exile, the second Isaiah and his disciples, had become so dear to the hearts of the people that they were esteemed as classics. Some had preserved the addresses of the earlier prophets, and gradually a second set of accepted writings was added to the law. The older songs, too, were found again, and new singers were inspired for the service of the new temple, and the book of Psalms became its hymnbook.

The proverbs of the nation were collected by various hands. Other books were found or written as late as the second century before the Christian era. The book of Daniel, for instance, was composed to inspire a people, fainting under Syrian oppression, for the Maccabean revolution. And all this later literature was struggling for acceptance into the Bible until the canon of the Old Testament as we now have it was established in the first century of our era by the rabbinical school of Palestine. As the nation Israel sunk under the waves of Roman conquest the Jewish spirit held the Old Testament aloft as its gift to the world.—Clifton Hardy Levy in Review of Reviews.

**Don't Neglect Your Liver.**

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality will always follow its use. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

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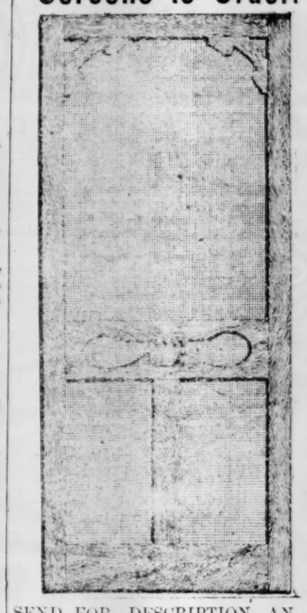
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Collector of Customs—Palemon John.

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COLORED—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, ——— pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor,

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Geo. W. Brothers, jr. W. M.; Dr. J. B. Grigg, S. W.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, J. W.; T. B. Wilson, S. D.; C. W. Grice, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; D. B. Bradford, Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; J. A. Hooper and T. J. Jordan, Stewarts; E. J. Shepherd, Tiler Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; W. H. Ballard, N. G.; W. A. Jones, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secretary; G. W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Tahila Encampment No. 8; Maurice Wescott, C. P.; W. A. Jones, H. P.; D. M. Simons, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Gunkin, Orator; W. H. Zeigler, secretary; J. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Tratton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; B. C. Lane, Sr., Sagamore; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: E. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper. A. L. Jones. Health Officer, Dr. Isaah Fearing. Attorney, I. M. Meekins.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Supervisor J. M. Meekins; Board of Education: John D. Fulcher, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

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# The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, April 20, 1898.


☞The fruit is still safe.

☞The Fisheries have about all wonnd up.

☞Te early planted corn is beginning to come up.

☞The war excitement has caused a temporary lull in politics.

☞Judge Norwood is holding the Hertford county Court at Winton this week.

☞With co-operation from top to bottom Democratic defeat will be certain and sure.

☞The work on the Dismal Swamp Canal is making encouraging progress.

☞Our farmers are well forward with their work. They have had favorable weather for it.

☞On what meat has the author of that "Con-Fusion" circular been feeding that makes him feel so big?

☞The baby monkey and its mother and the ferocious wild cat at Jerry Waters's Menagerie are attracting crowds.

☞A four year old daughter of Benjamin James, near Elisha, this county, was was fatally burned a few days ago.

☞The "Fisherman and Farmer" is trying the experiment of a daily evening edition. It is a commendable venture and has our best wishes.

☞It is not yet too late to urge farmers who have not made up their minds to diversify their crops not to fail in doing so.

☞The lecture of Tom. Dixon at the Academy on Monday night was characteristically eloquent and sensational. He always interests even those who do not fully agree with him.

☞The Bicycle track to Davis's Bay, now completed, is in splendid condition, and riders of the wheel galore are utilizing it for recreation and pleasure.

☞At Mumford, this county, on the 17th inst, by W. J. Williams, J. P., Mr. Leslie C. Ballance, of Berkley, Va., was married to Miss Annie Sawyer, of Mumford.

☞The County Board of Education is contemplating the holding of a Teachers' Institute. Properly conducted and fully attended, Institutes can accomplish much good.

☞The steamer Harbinger, while on her trip from this City to Norfolk last wek became disabled at Coinjock and had to be towed through for repairs.

☞The 27th Annual Anniversary of the Department Encampment of Virginia and North Carolina of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be held here next Wednesday at 2:15 p. m. For particulars, inquire of T. T. Whitcomb, P. D. C.

☞The new County Poor House, on the site of the old one destroyed by fire, is about completed. It is a handsome building and is planned for convenience as well as comfort. It will be heated by steam. It is a credit to the County and the Commissioners are entitled to commendatioc for what they have done.

☞Oscar J. Spears esq., of Lillington, Assistant U. S District Attorney, arrived here on Saturday and is attending Federal Court. We first made his acquaintance at the National Republican Convention at Chicago at which Garfield was nominated, and have met him at every State Convention since, of which he has always been an active and influential member. He is a staunch Republican, an able speaker and does effective work in every campaign. This is his first visit to our City and expesses himself as very favorably impressed with the progress and enterprise everywhere manifest.

☞Events that are now taking place impressively remind us of similar ones away back in the early sixties. Well do we remember them, and we cannot doubt where Abraham Lincoln would surely stand were he alive to day—with the man in the White House, or with those who oppose his policy. Many times Lincoln had to choose between the pathway of temporary popularity and that of right, as he saw it, resting his hope for vindication on the ultimate judgment of the people, and history tells what that judgment was. So with President McKinley. Towering above the wrath of the moment, of the chaos and unreason into which a misguided sentiment would plunge us, the man who now sits where Lincoln did follows in the footsteps of his sterling predecessor, counseling moderation, dignity, peace if possible, staying the storm-tempest as best he can until reason has its way, yet meeting his duty with the patience and confidence of true manly courage.

☞See attachment notice of Roscoe W. Turner in another column.

☞Some politicians, like corkscrews, are more or less crooked, but they have a strong pull.

☞Honest good humor is the oil and wine of a merry meeting, and there is no jovial companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.


**CASTORIA.**

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Is on every wrapper.


☞Plants and Selects at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel.

☞Shoes! Shoes and Boots. Fowler & Co. bought before the advance and will give you the benefit

☞Fish and Oysters at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel. 'Phone No. 123.
T. T. Whitcomb.

☞Gum Boots, Oil Clothing, and Twines and Nets, at wholesale at Fowler & Co

☞How are you off for Blankets We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

☞Carpets and Straw Mattings at bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

☞The town of Plymouth has had another disastrous fire. It broke out early on Friday morning, destroying the Town Hall, Market House and a number of other buildings, mainly on Water street. The losses are reported to aggregate $100,000.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞The parties who have been cutting timber on the lands in Tyrrell belonging to the State Board of Education have been enjoined, tieing up some 300,000 feet of timber. The injunction order will be heard before Judge Norwood at Plymouth on the 27th inst.


**CASTORIA.**

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Is on every wrapper.


☞"A Reader" asks the CAROLINIAN "What will be the result of freeing Cuba? Will it lead to utter, complete and political chaos on the island as was the case with Mexico for sixty years after she had won her independence?" No one can tell, The only thing that ever saved Mexico was President Diaz in assuming military dictatorship.

☞Federal Court convened here yesterday morning, Judge T. R. Purnell presiding. U. S. Marshal, H. C. Dockery; District Attorney, C. M Bernard, and Assistant, O. J. Spears were in attendance. Only one case was disposed of, that of the colored boy arrested for breaking into the postoffice at Clums. He plead guilty and was sentenced two years. One other case was continued for want of witnesses

☞Fowler & Co. struck it right again on Overcoats and Suits. Save money by seeing theirs.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked: "How much per shot does it cost to fire the largest cannon in use? What is the weight of projectile, of the powder, and what is the range?" The cost is said to be about $1,200 a shot. We think our American 16 inch gun is the largest in use. It throws a shot weighing 2,370 pounds, using a charge of 1,000 pounds of powder; the range depends on the elevation given to the gun, but the extreme range probably is about 16 miles.


A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C


☞Here and there in this District are found a few Republicans who feel that their claims have been overlooked—that they have not got the places they think they were entitled to, and are, some of them, "sulking in their tents," while others are "kicking." We sympathise with most of them, for we, too, have been disappointed, but it does not make us, and should not cause any to be less a Republican—less earnest in efforts to keep the Democratic party out of power. The Republican party is greater than any or all of the disappointed office-seekers, and those of the latter who would clog the progress of the party because of their disappointment, arouses a suspicion that they have been Republicans from the hope of spoils instead of from principle,


**An Uncertain Disease.**

There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.


## LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:21 and will set to-night at 6:38—The truest wisdom is a resolute determination.—Dr. Ritter, wife and child of Moyock, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Morrisett. on Fearing street.—Things do not turn up in this world until somebody turns them up.—Mrs. W. B. Snow, of Jacksonville, this State, is visiting Mrs. E. F. Sawyer, on West Church street.—It never improves musty opinions to air them.—Mrs. William Thummel, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. C. W. Overman on Church street—"My wife," said a Fourth Ward man, "is as wo manly a woman as you could find, but she can hammer nails like lightning." "Wonderful," said the crowd. "Lightning," he continued, "seldom strikes twice in the same place."—Our patriotic young townsman James Hill, having secured an honorable discharge from the Naval Reserves here, has enlisted in the Navy at Norfolk under Lieut Cantwell on the Revenue Cutter Morrell.—While some people are considering when to begin, it is ofter too late to act.—Says the Jingler:

If all the trees were cherry trees,
And all parents were unwise
Enough to present hatchets to
Each boy of George's size,
It would be tough on every one
Who is fond of cherry pies.

—Miss Sophie Williams, of Norfolk, is visiting Mrs. Ed. Shannon, on Road street.—The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at a time.—Many imagine they are making a future when they are only making a past.—Miss Annie Spence who has been off teaching in Gates county, has returned home.—When some people know what is expected of them they are apt to feel that it is too much.—The trouble of the man of few words generally is that he is so reiterative.—The Methodists are making an effort to secure an available site on Main street for a new Church.—The following versicle is to the point:

Real luck is work,
And those who shirk
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play
And clear the way
That better men have room.

—Mr. John N. Cobb, Agent of the U. S. Fish Commission, is now here, obtaining the statistics of our Fisheries. He has given us several calls. He is an intelligent gentleman and is well posted.—"How much do you think we took in at the bazaar?" enthusiastiecly asked a Second Ward wife the morning after. "How many you mean," he quickly replied. He had been there.—The flower yards are lovely now.—Don't forget to remember that there are some things that should be forgotten—A harassing problem confronts a West End lady, "I'm perfectly miserable; I can't make up mind," said she. "What kind of a husband you want?" "No; what kind of a wheel I want."—Strawberries and peas in market.—A man frequently outwits himself in trying to outwit others.—The Versifier says:

Some cry "unchain the dogs of war!"
But has not history told 'em
That when these dogs with threatening bay,
Declare its time they have their day
No chain on earth can hold 'em.

—We understand that Mr. C. W. Grice will have charge of the Nags Head hotel again this season.—The Wag remarks that a woman can sharpen a pencil about as quick as a man can thread a needle.—The market is being well supplied with vegetables.—The less honor a man has the more sensitive he is on the subject.—We continue to have calls from country subscribers; they are always welcome.—The liberal patronage given our Job Printing Department is appreciated.—"Do you think women dress to please the men or rival other women?" a certain lady was asked. "Oh! to please the men; you must remember that there were no other women in the world when Eve put on her first fig leaves," was her answer.—Adviseth the Poet:

If aught good thou canst not say
Of thy brother, foe or friend,
Take thou then the silent way,
Lest in word thou shouldst offend.

—John Turner, a well known colored man of this town, died on Friday night. For a number of years he was in our employ and was always industrious, faithful and reliable. His age was about 65 years.—The Spring examinations are now going on at the Atlantic Collegiate Institute.—Mr. J. B. Blades has purchased the corner lot opposite the postoffice (a part of the Griffin property) on which he proposes erecting a brick house.—Mrs. M. L. Ball, who has been visiting her son on Ehringhaus street, has returned to Washington City.—"Ye Old Folks Concert," at Lowry's Academy on Friday night was an unique and entertaining affair, and was quite a success.—John Zeigler's new house on central Road st., is nearing completion.—Miss Annie Baker, of Windsor, is visiting the family of Mr. B. L Banks, on Burgess street.—Mr. Willis Gregory has returned from a business trip to Newbern.—Painters are at work on the Hotel Central, on Poindexter street.—Mrs. Col. Martin left yesterday on a visit to her daughter, Mrs Wood at Edenton; and Mrs W. C Glover and children left on a visit to her former home at Brownsville, Tenn.—The children of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Zeigler, of Edenton, are visiting their aunt Mrs. A. Huckabee, on Ehringhaus street.—We acknowledge calls from friends from different parts of the District who were attending Federal Court here this week.

☞A telegram last night states that the President has issued a call for 80,000 volunteers.


**A Sure Thing for You.**

A transaction in which you cannot lose a cent's worth. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.


☞A New York newsdealer, speaking of the "yellow" newspapers of the city, such as the Journal: "This war scare has the worst thing that could have happened to these papers, for they have so often been shown up as liars that the very people they are supposed to cater to are getting disgusted at being so contionally fooled and are refusing to buy them. They come in here, read these big headings, and then buy some decent newspaper to learn the truth.

**Robbed the Grave.**

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters," and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents a bottle at A Wadsworth's Drug store.


**CASTORIA.**

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.


**Warrant of Attachment.**

Roscoe W. Turner *vs.* J. J. Lang, trading as J J. Lang & Co.

Twenty-five Dollars due by open account. Warrant of Attachment returnable before Chas. A. Banks, esq., a Justice of the Peace for Pasquotank County, at his office at the Court House on the 28th day of May, 1898, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint. Dated this 16th day of April, 1898! Roscoe W. Turner, paintiff.

**Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.**

I HAVE this, the 1st day of April 1898, levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for taxes due on the same for the year 1896-7 and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1898, to-wit:

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Gaskins, 300 acres, adjoining the land of John C. James, Stephen Delon's heirs and others. Taxes $2.40, cost $1.60. total $4.

Heirs of James Dumford, 5 acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Gaskins, John T. Snowden and others. Taxes, $1,60, cost $1.60, total $3.20.

NIXONTON TOWNSHIP.

E. M. Davis' estate, 36 acres adjoining the lands of Noah Baker, John L. Hinton and others. Taxes $9.64, cost $1.60, total $11.24.

MT. HERMON TOWNSHIP.

W. A. Robbins, 1160 acres adjoining the N. S. R. R., Mrs. E. W. Sanderlin and others and being a portion of the Great Park estate. Taxes $6.17, cost $1.60, total $7.77.

W. A. Robbins, agent for L. F. Naylor, 11176 acres adjoining the above tract and being a part of the Great Park estate. Taxes $67.06, cost $1.60, total $68.66

ELIZ. CITY TOWNSHIP.

Joe Phelps, 1 town lot adjoining Susan Skiles, Daniel Cartwright and others. Taxes $3.60, cost $1.60, total $5.20.

Delilah Weeks, 1 lot on Tatem lane, lying on Pear tree road, adjoining the lands of John L. Sawyer and others. Taxes $6.43, cost $1,60, total $5.03.

Geo. H. Pool, 1 town lot on Boston avenue, adjoining the Levi Redden lot and others. Taxes $1.60, cost $1.60, total $2.20.

T P. WILCOX, Sheriff.


**SHINGLES!**

**Machine dressed Cedar Shingles,**

of all sizes, always in stock. For sale at the Mills of

**East Coast Cedar**

***Company,***

Pennsylvania Ave.

Elizabeth City, N. C.


**The Battleship Maine**

Now lies on the bottom in Havana harbor, so are we at the bottom of low prices. If you have doubts you have only to put us to the test and we invite a comparison of quality and prices by the public.

Of course we do not expect to sell to everybody, so drop in occasionally whether you buy anything or not. You will be welcome just the same.

As proof of the popularity of our goods and prices we have only to refer to the rapid growth of our business, which compelled us to have more room and drove us into a larger store.

Don't forget that we have moved into the Mitchell store on Water street, next to Melick, and have filled it up with new spring goods.

We occupy first and second floors and carry an assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods, Clothing and Notion store.

We now (March 17th) have in stock 319 Suits of Clothing and 411 Pairs of Pants extra, and fit to any size and suit to any price, and also the finest line of Gents' Shirts and Neckware.

We cordially invite the public to call before buying elsewhere.

Yours to please,

J. A. HOOPER & CO.

## OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Mr. J. E. Jones visited South Mills Sunday.

The schools are beginning their preparation for closing.

Three children were baptised at Antioch church Sunday night.

Rev. A. J. Davis, of Raleigh, preached at Mt. Lebanon Church on Monday night.

North Star Lodge will give a concert at their hall to-night and will also repeat it to-morrow night.

Mr. C. J. Jenkins, who has been out of the city for several weeks, spent a part of last week here.

Mr. M. D. Spellman spent two days of last week very pleasantly in Currituck.

The annual encampment of the G. A. R., Department of Virginia and North Carolina, will open here next Wednesday.

The heirs of the late James Harvey went to Camden Monday to sign a petition for a sale.

Mrs. Media Spellman, who has been sick for several weeks is slowly convalescing.

Last week was Presbyterian week for the town, but Monday was Presbyterian day for the State Normal. The school was visited and addressed by seven or eight of the distinguished visitors.

Miss R. V. Leigh, who has since the close of her school in Newland been attending the State Normal, has returned to her home at Quillen, Virginia.

St Phillip's Episcopal Church, this city, will be consecrated on Sunday. Bishop Watson (white) will be present and officiate, assisted by Rev. W. J. Herritage

Mr. John Turner, one of the old residents of the town, died on Saturday morning at his home on Shepard street. The funeral took place Sunday at 11 o'clock at Mt. Lebanon Church, Rev. Anderson officiating.

Mr. Alex. Starke, residing in Georgetown, died quite suddenly Sunday morning. He was buried Monday morning by Lily of the Valley Samaritan Lodge, of which he was a member The funeral was conducted by Rev. Anderson at Mount Lebanon.

J. H. Archer, a prosperous farmer of Currituck, utilizes the wool raised each year by him in a novel way. Instead of selling, as most farmers do, he sends it to the factory, has it made into cloth and has garments for himself made therefrom.

The Cape Fear Presbytery, in session in Antioch Church, this city, last week, was well attended and harmoniously conducted throughout. The entire proceedings and deliberations were characterized by intelligence and ability. Rarely has been to our town a more generally dignified, scholarly and refined body of men than those in atteadance here last week Some of the addresses and sermons delivered were exceptionally rich in logic and eloquence Rev. Smith and his members are to be congratulated upon the success of this the first session of the Presbytery held here, and we join with them in an earnest desire for another. Among those attending we note Revs. Byrd, of Newbern; Davis, of Raleigh; Russell, of Goldsboro; Mabry, of Chadbourne; Barnard, of Wilmington; Wilson, Maxton and Profs. Savage and Tucker, Albion Academy, Franklinton, and Prof. Vick, of Wilson.


**Buckien's Arnica Salve**

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

**No Cure—No Pay.**

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

**W H Morris,**

***Veterinary Surgeon.***

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

**2 LARGE STORES CONNCETED and UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.**

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

**CHEAP AND LARGE**

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

**OLD STAND**

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

**Moses Weisel,**

900 DROPS

**CASTORIA**

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**CASTORIA**

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. ON THE **WRAPPER** OF EVERY **BOTTLE.**

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

**We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death**

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

**Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.**

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

**Wholesale Department,**

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

**W. J. Woodley,** No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

**Dress Goods.**

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & o's

**Hosiery**

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

**Clothing.**

Fowler & o. re offering some Special Bargains in alothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & o.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

Everybody is Invited

—TO VISIT THE STORE OF—

**W. T. DAVIS**

***No32 Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.***

YOU WILL FIND A FULL

**Stock of Groceries**

which I am offering at rock bottom prices. Call and you will find anything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**Don't Spend a Dollar**

for

**Medicine**

until you have tried

**RIPANS TABULES**

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

**Ten Tabules for Five Cents.**

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

**Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's**

TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

Ripans Tabules cure nau— Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

# Blood
Is Life
# Pure Blood
Is Health

Without blood circulating through your veins you could not live. Without pure blood you cannot be well. The healthy action of every organ depends upon the purity and richness of the blood by which it is nourished and sustained. If you have salt rheum, scrofula sores, pimples, boils or any kind of humor, your blood is not pure. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla it will make your blood pure and promptly relieve all these troubles. In the spring the blood is loaded with impurities. Hence, all those unsightly eruptions, that languor and depression, and the danger of serious illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood and protect and fortify the system.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


### Japanese Children.

"A joyous heart is always pure," say the Japanese, and they encourage and take part in the amusements of their little ones with a zest that shows their belief. The Japanese are naturally a gentle and childlike race, fond of gaiety, while brave and chivalrous in action and earnest in study. The boys and girls while at play romp, laugh and shout, and have a "royal good time," but travelers say they do not see among them quarrels nor angry words and gestures. Score this to the credit of our dark-eyed little cousins in the land of the "sun's source."

They have the advantage of being loosely and warmly dressed, and of being out a great deal in the open air. In their homes there is but little furniture to tumble over, and there are few useless ornaments which they are told "not to touch."—St. Nicholas.

### Strangers Judged by Dress.

Girard, the famous French painter, when very young, was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, then of the council of Napoleon. The young painter was shabbily attired and his reception was extremely cold, but Lanjuinais discovered in him such striking proofs of talent, good sense and amiability, that, on Girard's rising to take leave, he rose, too, and accompanied his visitor to the antechamber. The change was so striking that Girard could not avoid an expression of surprise. "My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the inquiry, "we receive an unknown person according to his dress—we take leave of him according to his merit."—Anecdotes.

### A Typical Jurer.

An old German, being drawn to serve on a Coroner's jury, sat stupidly and stolidly listening to the evidence for an hour or so. Then he became weary in his attention. Suddenly he fixed his eyes on the corpse, advanced to it, and raised the corner of the sheet. "Mein himmel, shentlemens!" he exclaimed, starting back in surprise and fright, "dot man ish dead!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The largest printing office in the world is in Washington, D. C.; it is for printing government documents.


## AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. Paxton, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

## Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

## DYSPEPSIA

**"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia** in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

IS JUST WARRAN

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

Paris Medicine Gentleman:— GROVE'S TA bought this perience never no

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.


# LEE ON MAINE DISASTER.

## He Declares the Ship Was Blown Up by Spanish Agencies.

## CONSUL-GENERAL'S WELCOME.

**Cheering Crowds Follow Him About Washington and Give Him a Serenade at the Shoreham—He Appears Before the Senate Committee and Has an Interview With the President.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The ovation that has followed Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee since he set foot on American soil on his return from Havana culminated in Washington in what was in many ways one of the most remarkable demonstrations the city has ever seen.

From the moment he alighted in the railroad station in the afternoon he was surrounded by a cheering crowd, that followed him to the State Department, and the spectacle of army and navy officers and Government employes cheering outside the very door of the Secretary of State was wholly unprecedented in the history of that staid department. At night the city turned out in thousands, when a serenade was given General Lee at his hotel, and stood for hours in the street waiting for a glimpse of him.

General Lee was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for an hour. He talked freely with the members of the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba, and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the committee.

"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to

CONSUL-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the Captain-General was."

General Lee said that he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in the harbor at Havana.

The Consul-General did not arrive at the Capitol until 5 o'clock. He came in a street car, and was not recognized by the one hundred or two hundred people who had congregated on the outside of the building to see him, but in the corridors at the entrance to the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations he was recognized and greeted with a hearty handclapping. He responded with a bow and smile, and hastened into the committee room.

After his visit to the Capitol the Consul-General, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day, entered a carriage and was quickly driven to the White House, General Lee getting another enthusiastic reception on his way over.

At the White House the party was shown at once to the library, where the President gave a hearty reception to the Consul-General. The only persons present at the meeting were the President, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day and General Lee. Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half an hour and then returned to the State Department. After being with the President fully an hour, Judge Day and General Lee took their departure, the latter going to his hotel. An immense crowd, augmented by a number of women who attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the portico when the two came downstairs, and General Lee was loudly cheered once more. As their carriage was driven away some one fastened a Cuban flag to the front of the vehicle, and this was the cause of additional enthusiasm.

## THE CONSULAR REPORTS.

**Grewsome Descriptions of Cuba's Miseries Sent to Congress.**

Congress received an expurgated report of the correspondence between the State Department and Consuls in Cuba. It contained about 60,000 words, dealing largely with the distress and suffering of the reconcentrados.

In preparing the correspondence to Congress, confidential and important communications were omitted. Public welfare is the reason given for not letting the people know what American Consuls have found in Cuba.

The conclusions to be drawn from the reports are:

First—The death rate among the reconcentrados in Havana is seventy-seven per cent. In the other towns it is about fifty per cent.

Second—Four hundred thousand self-supporting people were beggared by General Weyler's reconcentrado order, and 200,000 have died from starvation. For fear of charges of exaggeration, General Lee cut this estimation down from a higher and probably more correct number.

Third—Spain spent seventeen cents for the relief of each 12,000 starving persons and then stopped her relief work.

Fourth—Not even the immediate intervention of the United States can prevent the death of thousands from starvation. It is too late.

Fifth—Autonomy is a failure.

Sixth—Spain is helpless and the island is in a state of anarchy.

### Don Carlos Speaks.

According to a special dispatch from Venice, Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, has declared his intention to "hold aloof from hostile manifestations so long as the Spanish Government upholds the honor of the nation," otherwise he will "take the steps he deems necessary to support the dignity of the country."

### First Citizen Soldiery.

A detachment of the New York Naval Reserves—the first of our citizen soldiery to be called into active service—reported for duty on the United States monitor Nahant at Philadelphia.

### Commerce Crippled.

Leading New York, merchants put the direct loss to local commerce through the Cuban war at at least $50,000,000 a year. The import trade has been ruined and the export trade, except for provisions, entirely wiped out. The suspense caused widespread depression in all lines of trade. The amount of this loss cannot be estimated.

### Fifteen Seamen Drowned.

Two men survivors of a crew of seventeen of the Nova Scotian ship Marlborough were rescued in mid-ocean by the steamship Saale and brought to New York. They were tossed about for five days in a leaky whaleboat, and were nearly dead when rescued.

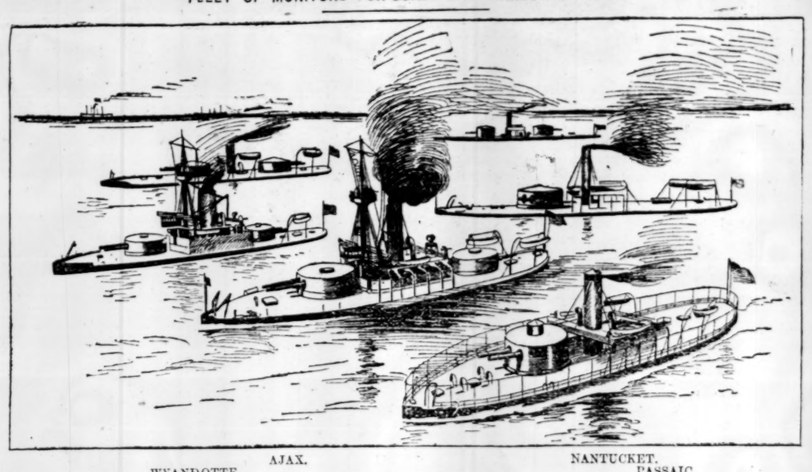
### Scandal in Brooklyn.

Charles M. Winant, private secretary to Police Commissioner Philips, was arrested on charges made by Frederick G. Isles, who turned State's evidence and in an affidavit swore that Winant and a mysterious Colonel Webster offered to give him $25,000 to procure the release of Philips and ex-Commissioner Willis from criminal charges in connection with the Brooklyn City Works scandal.

### Spain Buys Ships.

The Hamburg-American line steamers Normannia and Columbia, recently offered to the United States, were sold to the Compania Transatlantica, of Barcelona, Spain, and left London for Cadiz.

## FLEET OF MONITORS FOR COAST AND HARBOR DEFENSE.



AJAX. NANTUCKET.
WYANDOTTE. PASSAIC.
AMPHITRITE. MIANTONOMOH.

# HOUSE FOR INTERVENTION

## Authorizes the President to Give Peace and Freedom to Cuba.

## NO RECOGNITION FOR REPUBLIC.

**Majority Resolutions Passed After a Fierce Tumult Between Republicans and Democrats—322 For and 19 Against—The Resolutions Direct the President to Intervene at Once to Stop the War.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Immediate armed intervention to stop the war in Cuba and to enable the people of the island to establish a stable and independent government of their own is the mandate of the House of Representatives in the resolutions passed Wednesday by an almost unanimous vote. There is to be no recognition of the present so-called Republic of Cuba.

Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee reported a substitute resolution, of which the recognition of the present insurgent government was made the corner stone. It was rejected by a vote of 150 to 191, the House dividing almost on party lines.

Then the vote was taken up on the final passage of the resolution. The Democrats, having exhausted every effort to secure a recognition of the Cuban Government, fell into line with the Republicans, and the result, as announced by the Speaker, was the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 324 yeas to 20 nays. Subsequent corrections in the vote made the figures 322 to 19.

There were wild scenes of disorder in the House before the passage of the joint resolution. The lie was passed, and some of the Representatives were kept from resorting to fisticuffs only by the greatest efforts of their friends.

The resolution adopted by the House is as follows:

**The House Resolution.**

Whereas, The Government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of Nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and murders for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen;

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to excute the purpose of this resciution.

The announcement of the vote by which the above resolution was passed was received with tremendous applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The negative votes were cast as follows:

Democrats—Adamson (Ga.), Bankhead (Ala.), Brantley (Ga.), Brewer (Ala), Clayton (Ala.), Cox (Tenn.), Elliott (S. C.), Griggs (Ga.), Howard (Ga.), Lester (Ga.), Lewis (Ga.), Maddox (Ga.), Strait (S. C.), Tate (Ga.) and Taylor (Ga.).

Republicans—Johnson (Ind.), Boutelle (Me.) and Loud (Cal.).

Populist—Simpson (Kan.).

## SENATE DEBATES WAR.

**Sensational Report of the Foreign Relations Committee.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The events in the Senate Wednesday were the reading of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, written and read by Senator Davis, and the speech of Senator Foraker, of Ohio.

The following resolution, adopted by the majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and signed by all, was reported to the Senate by Senator Davis immediately upon the convening of the Senate at noon:

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

"Resolved, First, that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

"Second, that it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

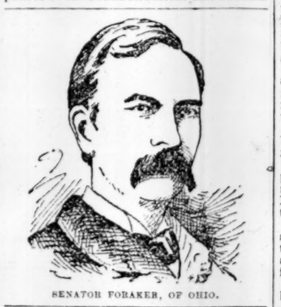
A minority report was also made recognizing in so many words the independence of the Republic of Cuba. It is signed by Senator Foraker (Rep.), and by Senators Morgan, Turpie, Mills and Daniel (Dem.).

The resolution was laid over, under the rules, and then the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the Cuban situation was made by Senator Davis, Chairman of that committee.

The destruction of the Maine is the leading feature of this report, the culpability of Spain being claimed and made, with humanity, disregard of American rights, destruction of American commerce and the usage of nations, the justification for intervention and the freedom of Cuba. It is the opinion of the committee that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action.

"The time of the explosion," says the report, "must have been calculated for the moment when the Maine should swing within the destructive radius of the mine."

Following the presentation of the report came two of the most remarkable speeches yet delivered on the Cuban question. Mr. Foraker and Mr. Lodge, both brilliant and impassioned orators, presented different phases of the Cuban situation. Mr. Foraker



SENATOR FORAKER, OF OHIO.

advocated the direct recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, and with an eloquence and vehemence seldom heard in the Senate, splendidly maintained his position. A sharp colloquy between him and Mr. Elkins caused much excitement.

Mr. Foraker talked for more than an hour, and enthused the galleries into frequent outbursts of applause. As he sat down Senators and Representatives, who had come over from the House to listen to him, crowded around his desk to offer their congratulations.

Democratic Senators were particularly demonstrative, and Tillman, of South Carolina, placing his arm around Foraker's neck, whispered into his ear his admiration for the speech.

FLYING SQUADRON.

### The Spanish Nation in Statistics.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population of Spain | 18,000,000 |
| Able to read and write | 6,104,470 |
| Have no trade or profession | 8,727,519 |
| Priests, friars and Church dignitaries | 43,528 |
| Nuns | 28,549 |
| Devoted to agriculture | 4,861,922 |
| Teachers | 39,132 |
| School attendance | 1,728,920 |
| Literary writers | 1,245 |
| Physicians | 20,555 |
| Office holders | 97,257 |
| Pensioners | 64,000 |
| Servants | 409,554 |
| Professional beggars | 91,225 |

## FARMER'S AWFUL ACT.

**Kills His Daughter, Fires at Another and Takes His Own Life.**

Near Princeton, in Caldwell County, Ky., Prince N. Baker, an aged and wealthy farmer, shot and killed his married daughter, Mrs. Timothy Hiram; shot and mortally wounded his son-in-law, Hiram, who tried to prevent the tragedy, and then ended his own life with the same pistol, all within ten minutes.

Hiram has been living in the handsome home of his father-in-law, and they were on the best of terms. The supposition is that the old man became temporarily unbalanced mentally, and while in that state ended three lives.

### Hypnotist Sets an Entire Family Insane.

A despatch from Lagrange, Ind., says the entire family of Orrin Nickloy, husband, wife and five children, have been committed to the insane asylum. They were visited by a traveling mesmerist, who placed them under a hypnotic influence which completely enthralled them and the influence of which made the entire family insane.

### Switzerland Bars American Fruit.

The Swiss Government has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits. This action was taken owing to the alleged presence of the San Jose scale in fruit imported recently.

### The Government Orders Leather.

England & Bryan, wholesale leather dealers, of Philadelphia, received an order from the Government for 10,000 sides of leather, to be delivered at the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal at the earliest possible moment. The leather is to be used for the manufacture of cartridge boxes and sword, sabre and bayonet scabbards. The Rock Island Arsenal is said to be capable of turning out all accoutrements for 1000 men a day.

### Maps of Cuba Distributed.

Immense maps of Cuba have been sent to commanders of regiments of the National Guard.

### Select Siftings.

Rabbi Jacob Cadden, of Lafayette, Ind., is to resign and open a department store at Terre Haute.

Lightning struck two mules at Elk Point, South Dakota, and one of them fell on a boy and killed him.

Strawberries pay better than anything else raised on the Texas coast in the region about Alvin, it is said, and the value of the output for the present month is estimated at $1000 a day.

Thieves let out the water from an artificial lake in the vicinity of Mountain Lake Park, near Cumberland, Md., and stole all the larger fish and left the small ones to perish on the banks.

In a recent test of speed at Gibraltar the British Channel Squadron succeeded in putting in 8000 tons of coal and getting ready for sea in forty-eight hours.

At sixty-six years of age a French Canadian widow in Montreal has been obliged to have her oldest son, aged forty-two, the first of twenty-six children she has borne, arrested for abusing her.

Wheat is growing so fast in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, that the farmers are turning the sheep in to eat it down and even mowing it lest it attain such a rank growth that rust strike it.

Farmers about Port Lavaca, Texas, who heretofore have directed their attention wholly to the staple crops, have begun to raise vegetables for shipment, and the new crops are reported to be thriving.

## MONITORS READY FOR USE.

**Work on Them Rushed at the League Island Navy Yard.**

Philadelphia, Penn. (Special).—There is unusual activity at the League Island Navy Yard here. Work is being pushed night and day on the eight old monitors. The Catskill and the Nahant have been taken out of the drydock, and the Jason and the Montauk were put in. The Lehigh is ready to go in and the Mahopac, the Manhattan and the Canonicus have been towed from the back channel to the docks, where they will be fitted with new boilers. Fifteen-inch shells and solid shot were put on board the Catskill and Nahant.

The old single-turret monitor Nahant, ordered to New York, was placed in commission Wednesday. The ceremony was simple, and was witnessed by a small crowd. The Nahant is commanded by Lieutenant Richmond. W. Butler Duncan, commander of the New York Naval Militia, is executive officer. The monitor's crew was completed when ninety-five members of the New York Naval Militia arrived from New York City and immediately went on board the old fighter.

A detachment of twenty-five men from the New Jersey Naval Militia arrived at the navy yard and reported aboard the monitor Montauk, which was placed in commission and taken to Portland, Me.

Commanding officers for the war-time monitors to be sent to Atlantic ports were announced. Lieutenant H. E. Hill will command the Catskill, Lieutenant C. S. Richman the Nahant, Lieutenant H. G. Peck the Lehigh, Commander E. T. Strong the Montauk, Commander B. S. Richards and Lieutenant H. E. Pickbohn the Jason.

## THE FLYING SQUADRON.

**Commander W. S. Schley's Fleet Steams Out of Hampton Roads.**

Fortress Monroe, Va. (Special).—Despite the utmost precaution of the Navy Department, it became known shortly before noon Wednesday that the Flying Squadron had been ordered to move from Hampton Roads. The first reports were that the squadron would sail under sealed orders, going south. This was looked upon as the most significant step the Navy Department had taken thus far. It occasioned much excitement, and appreciating that deep significance was likely to be attached to the move, a quieting and cautionary semi-official statement was made that the squadron would go out for a practice cruise of forty-eight hours.

Commander Schley said before leaving that he would go stripped like a prize-fighter for action. Many believed the real destination of the squadron to be Porto Rico.

## SPAIN DEFIANT.

**Will Repel Every Attack on Spanish Sovereignty in Cuba.**

Madrid, Spain (By Cable).—Spain has made up her mind that she must go to war with the United States. The alternative of war with us is a civil war in Spain. The leaders there prefer to take the foreign risk. The Pope is disheartened over the failure of his efforts, and the six great Powers are equally disgusted.

The Spanish Cabinet took energetic action of a warlike character at its council meeting Wednesday night. The President's message and the temper of Congress convinced Spain that war was at hand.

General Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, says his country's conduct will be regulated by ours.

The Pope telegraphed again to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary begging him once more to use his influence with the other European sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

The National Council (House of Representatives) of Switzerland has suggested that the Bundesrath (the chief executive authority) consider the advisability of offering to mediate between America and Spain.

Don Carlos issued a manifesto advising his followers to fight for Spain against America, but to fight Spain if she gives up Cuba without a war.

### Brazilian Cruiser Purchased.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Government has purchased the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy. The Nictheroy will probably proceed at once either to Hampton Roads or New York under the Brazilian flag, and on her arrival at the port finally designated the formal transfer will be made.

### Government to Take Liners.

The Government announced that it would take the St. Paul and St. Louis of the American line for use as cruisers. Captain Sigsbee will command the first one ready.

### Farmers' Co-Operative Society.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Society, of Rockwell, Iowa, "has handled over 500,000 bushels of grain, and other enormous interests have been looked after." It pays for grain "from one to three cents more than individual buyers."

### Noble Ladies in Business.

The Ladies Dorothea and Estella Hope, sisters of the Earl of Hopetoun, have established a successful breeding farm of ponies and Jersey cows at Edinbridge, England. They made the whole thing themselves.

### More Than 1,000,000 Men Volunteer.

More than 1,000,000 men have tendered their services to the Government for the army. Secretary Alger has answered all these communications with the statement that the National Guard will be the first troops mustered into the Federal service. He requested all National Guard commanders to ascertain how many are willing to do duty outside their States.

### Seventh Wife and Fourth Husband.

Edward Dorsey was married recently at Indianapolis, Ind., to Mrs. Harriet Jefferson. He is eighty-four years old, and has had six wives. The bride has been married three times.

### Brooklyn Postoffice Independent.

The Brooklyn Postoffice will remain an independent institution. The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads unanimously turned down Chairman Loud's bill to consolidate the office with that of New York, the author finally being induced, under the expressions of opinion by the people of Brooklyn, to abandon the measure.

### Conversion of Cannibals.

The Rev. John Paton, who is stationed in the New Hebrides Islands, claims that in 1897 he induced 1120 native cannibals to forsake their favorite article of food.


### Inflammatory Rheumatism.

*From St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Canton, N. Y.*

To suffer for years with a prevailing painful ailment, which baffled skillful medical treatment, yet which was cured by a simple household remedy, is the lot which befell Mrs. George L. Rogers, of West Main Street, Canton, N. Y.

"Thirteen years ago," said Mrs. Rogers to a reporter, "I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and a complication of diseases. You can judge somewhat of what I endured, when you look at these hands. They were distorted, twisted and swollen. My foot, too, is so much out of shape that the big toe lays across the others, the end touching the little t

Cured in Canada.

" Notwithstanding I am sixty-five years old, have a pleasant home and other comforts, life to me was far from enjoyable, for all other things pale into insignificance when you are without good health. I tried different doctors and many proprietary remedies, but was not benefited.

"Last March I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and before I had finished the first box I began to feel that they were doing me good. I continued using them and steadily grew better.

"I have used thirteen boxes of the pills and to-day feel better than for the past fifteen years. My appetite is good, I feel bright, cheerful and have a desire to live and enjoy society.

"I have been a member of the Methodist church for many years, but for six years was unable to attend. I am able now to attend the church services regularly and certainly appreciate that privilege. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful medicine and am confident no other medicine could have effected the wonderful cure they have in my case." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood thus curing many diseases.

### The Mind as a Disease-Producer.

We know that a congested liver produces gloom, perhaps leading to suicide; another kind of gloom is perhaps due to a congested spleen; a disorderly heart produces apprehension of coming danger; certain intestinal conditions produce fear; morbid conditions of other organs mar the sense of strength and manhood or womanliness. We know also a few converse truths: That gloom or despair may induce jaundice; that good news will make the heart beat vigorously; that cheerfulness will calm and regulate its beat; that fear and anxiety may paralyze digestion."—Dr. Herbert A. Coryn, in the National Review.


### Alertness of the Senses.

It is a curious fact that the higher the civilization of a race the slower the action of the senses. At any rate, actual experiments have shown that, whereas the ear of a white man responds to a sound in 147-1000 of a second, that of a negro responds in 130-1000 and that of a red Indian in 116-1000.

London has 3,000 miles of sewers, 34,000 miles of telegraph wires, 3,200 miles of gas mains and 4,500 miles of water mains.


**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.


The Republicans of Marshall County, Iowa, have nominated a woman, wife of a farmer, for County Recorder. There were six other candidates in the field, and she had a big plurality.


**To Cure A Cold in One Day.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Wooden shoes in France are produced to the extent of about 4,000,000 pairs yearly.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.


There are more than 2000 German waiters in the hotels and restaurants of London.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.


Third-class railway fares in India are less than half a cent a mile.


Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.


About forty tons of letters pass daily through the general postoffice in London.


**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.


Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.


Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.


The bottled beer of England requires nearly 70,000 tons of corks yearly.


**SYRUP of FIGS**

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT."

Farm and Wagon SCALES.

United States Standard. All Sizes and All Kinds. Not made by a trust or controlled by a combination For Free Book and Price List, address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

### A Shooting Fish.

The shooting fish is a native of the East Indies. It has a hollow cylindrical beak. When it spies a fly sitting on the plants that grow in shallow water, with remarkable deterity it ejects out of a tubular mouth a single drop of water, which seldom misses its aim, and striking the fly into the water, the fish makes it its prey.


"I have just taken my newly graduated grandson into business with me." "How are you getting on with him?" "Well, I seem to please him."—Life.


**R R R** RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia,**

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

**Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY**

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM ST., NEW YORK.

**7000 BICYCLES**

carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. $6.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, latest makes, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval with 10 cent deposit. Write for our bargain list and art catalogue and 1898 souvenir. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money. K. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

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A Splendid Book for the Development of American Patriotism.

**The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard**

Written by Anna A. Gordon, for 21 years her private secretary and most intimate friend. Official memorial volume endorsed by the W. C. T. U.

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but have sold direct to the consumer for 26 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $50 to $125. Carriages, Phætons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 17. Surrey Harness. Price, $16.50. As good as sells for $25.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, runshade, apron and leaders, $90. As good as sells for $100.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

**PAINT YOUR OWN WALLS and CEILINGS**

**MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS**

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS Purchase a package of your grocer or paint dealer and do your own MURALO from decorating. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water. SEND FOR SAMPLE CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

**THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY**

PRICE $125

All Columbias are made of famous 5 Nickel Steel Tubing—the strongest material known to the art—if anything better can be found we will put it in Columbias.

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